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## The National Socialist Stand on Christianity

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With a supplement added by The Scriptorium:

"Hitler and the Church" - Adolf Hitler's speech of January 30, 1939.

*The Nazis are sometimes portrayed as  
ardent foes of Christianity. What were  
the true facts in this controversial  
matter?*

An oft-repeated canard suggests the German National Socialists were hostile to Christianity. Entire books, such as John S. Conway's *The Nazi Persecution of the Churches, 1933-1946*,<sup>1</sup> have been written to explicate this myth. However, nothing could be further from the truth. Adolf Hitler and many of his supporters were friendly to the Christian churches and their cause.

The National Socialist Party program, officially published in February 1920, included a section on Christianity. Point 24 of the 25-point program stated:

**We demand freedom for all religious denominations in the State so far as they are not a danger to it and do not militate against the customs and morality of the German Volk. The Party as such stands for Positive Christianity, but does not bind itself in the matter of creed to any particular denomination. It fights the spirit of Jewish materialism within and outside of our ranks and is convinced our nation can achieve permanent health from within only on the principle: "Common welfare comes before individual welfare."<sup>2</sup>**



*Little remembered today is the Kapp putsch of March 1920. The photograph above shows mounted royalists in Berlin, led by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp. In an attempt to end Germany's communist- and leftist-created turmoil, the royalists succeeded in forcing the government to abandon Berlin for Stuttgart. But workers led by these elements converged against the royalists, and the coup failed after a few days. Most of these royalists were substantial and religious people, and large numbers of them would later move pragmatically into the anti-Bolshevik camp of Adolf Hitler. These practicing Christians were a mostly unrecognized factor in Hitler's rise to power. Within the positive side of Hitler's character was loyalty to those who had joined him in early struggles, and he didn't forget this Christian support.*

The statement was carefully crafted, reflecting the general National Socialist



had overstepped their religious boundaries and entered into the world of politics, the National Socialists argued.<sup>5</sup>

To the majority of the Protestant clergy and laity, the National Socialist call for the separation of religion and politics was neither new nor unwelcome. It was something that was basic to the Lutheran tradition of "the Separate Kingdoms" - one earthly, and the other heavenly.<sup>6</sup>

Jesus's call to "render to

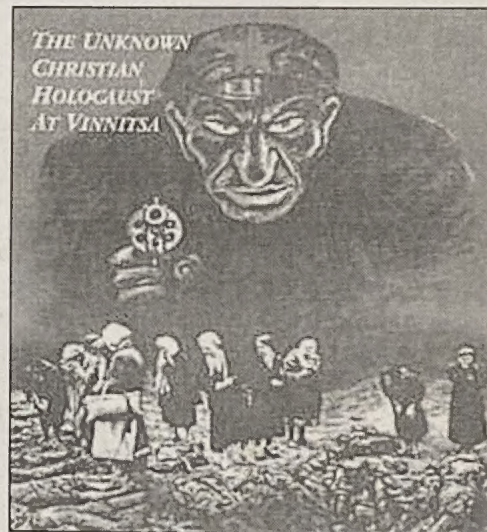
Caesar what is Caesar's and to God what is God's" historically had been interpreted as meaning a separation between politics (Caesar) and religion (God). At the beginning of 1932, there were 28 provincial Protestant churches in Germany, all with similar patterns of organization. They were all headed either by bishops or superintendents with synods serving as their governing bodies. They were all independent of political government control.

Later that year, a group of pastors and lay people within the Protestant churches formed the *Bewegung Deutscher Christen* (Movement of German Christians) with Pastor Joachim Hossenfelder as their leader. Their stated aim was to revitalize Protestant Christianity by transforming the church into a German *Volkskirche* (Folk-church). Control of this church would rest with pastors and the laity, rather than with the bishops and superintendents.<sup>7</sup> The *Deutsche Christen* espoused "Positive Christianity" - a term used by the National Socialists in their program.<sup>8</sup> In a speech in the Berlin Sports Palace on November 13, 1933, Dr. Reinhold Krause argued that God was fulfilling His plan for Germany through the advent of Hitler:

**That which a thousand years of German history could not accomplish, which Bismarck**



*Berlin's centrally located Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, as photographed in 1932. Like so much of Europe's grand and impossible-to-replicate architecture (overwhelmingly replaced by the mundane and the vulgar), it was a casualty of World War II saturation bombing raids, its burned hulk preserved as a reminder of war's devastation. Throughout the war, in common with the Western Allies and in total contrast to the National Socialists' mortal enemy, the Soviet Union, Catholic and Protestant chaplains served with units throughout the Wehrmacht.*



*In contrast to the situation in National Socialist Germany, churches and Christians suffered terribly under Josef Stalin and his Soviet communists. In May 1943 units of the German army were stationed in the Ukrainian city of Vinnitsa, a community of 100,000. Officials in Vinnitsa told the Germans that five years earlier the Soviet secret police had buried the bodies of a number of executed political prisoners in a city park. The Germans investigated, and within a month they had dug*



**could not attain, has been realized by God through the strength of our leader, Adolf Hitler... When it comes to the question of governing, we need only one power - the authority of Adolf Hitler and his advisers.<sup>2</sup>**

Disillusioned by the economic crisis of the Great Depression, many Germans left the church, especially between 1930 and 1933. With Hitler's rise to power, however, this trend was reversed.

National Socialist encouragement for and friendliness toward Christian faith found ready and receptive ears in

German communities, leading to revival in the churches.<sup>10</sup> The presence of leading National Socialist members at church services and Hitler's attacks on "godless Marxism", "Jewish materialism," and decaying morality, together with the government's call for the exercise of authority and leadership and the renewal of morals, provided clear evidence to average Germans that the National Socialists were pro-Christian - so much so, in fact, that the year 1933 became known as "The Year of the Church."<sup>11</sup>

*up 9,439 civilian corpses in the park and a nearby orchard (mostly farmers or workers). The men all had their hands tied behind their backs. The bodies of a number of young women were naked. All the victims had been shot in the back of the neck with a .22 caliber pistol, the trademark of the NKVD executioners. Authorities estimated that in addition to the bodies exhumed, there were another 3,000 still in unopened mass graves in the same area. These were just a few of the approximately 60 [sixty] million Christians wiped out by the Reds. In 1933 and 1934, 7 million Ukrainians were systematically killed by starvation. Why is it that we hear so much about Auschwitz but we never hear about Vinnitsa? Above, a German WWII period poster of the tragedy.*

## Notes:

<sup>1</sup> John S. Conway, *The Nazi Persecution of the Churches, 1933-1945* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1968). [...back...](#)

<sup>2</sup> Alfred Rosenberg, editor, *Das Parteiprogramm: Wesen, Grundsätze und Ziele der NSDAP*, 21. Aufl. (Munich: Parteidruckerei, 1941), p. 15. [...back...](#)

<sup>3</sup> Walther Hofer, *Nationalsozialismus. Dokumente, 1933-1945* (Frankfurt/Main: Fischer Taschenbuch, 1961), p. 133. [...back...](#)

<sup>4</sup> "Positives Christentum," *Wille und Macht* (April 15, 1935). [...back...](#)

<sup>5</sup> Hofer, op.cit. (Note 3), p. 136. [...back...](#)

<sup>6</sup> For a thorough discussion of Martin Luther's theology, including this aspect, see E. McGrath, *Christian Theology: An Introduction* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1994), pp. 55-75. [...back...](#)

<sup>7</sup> Martin Broszat, *Der Staat Hitlers* (Munich: Deutscher Taschenbuch-Verlag, 1969), p. 285. [...back...](#)

<sup>8</sup> A. J. Ryder, *Twentieth-Century Germany: From Bismarck to Brandt* (New York: Columbia UP, 1973), p. 281. [...back...](#)



<sup>9</sup>Quoted in: Paul F. Douglas, *God Among the Germans* (Philadelphia: U Pennsylvania P., 1935), pp. 81-82. [...back...](#)

<sup>10</sup>Broszat, *op.cit.* (Note 7), p. 286. [...back...](#)

<sup>11</sup>Friedrich Zipfel, *Kirchenkampf in Deutschland, 1933-1945: Statistiken für Berlin* (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1965), p. 18. [...back...](#)

#### About the Author:

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## Hitler and the Church

### Adolf Hitler's Speech of January 30, 1939

Excerpt from: Max Domarus, *Hitler - Reden und Proklamationen 1932-1945*, p. 1058.  
Translated by Heather Clary-Smith; translation © 2002, The Scriptorium.

"The accusations which the so-called democratic nations raise against Germany also include the allegation that National Socialist Germany is a state that is hostile to religion. To this charge I wish to declare solemnly, before the entire German people:

1. In Germany no-one has been persecuted for his religious convictions to date, nor will anyone be persecuted for them.
2. Since January 30, 1933 the National Socialist state, acting through its official organs, has put the following public tax revenue at the disposal of the two Churches:

- during fiscal year 1933: 130 million RM,
- during fiscal year 1934: 170 million RM,
- during fiscal year 1935: 250 million RM,
- during fiscal year 1936: 320 million RM,
- during fiscal year 1937: 400 million RM,
- during fiscal year 1938: 500 million RM.

Added to this are an annual 85 million Reichsmark from *Land* [i.e. state or provincial, trans.] tax revenues and some 7 million Reichsmark from the local tax



revenues from municipalities and municipal associations.

Aside from that, the Churches are the nation's largest land-owners second only to the state. The value of their agricultural and forestry land holdings exceeds the sum of 10 billion Reichsmark. The income from these land holdings is estimated at more than 300 million annually.

Added to this are the countless donations, testamentary transferences and, most of all, the revenues from Church collections.

What is more, in the National Socialist state the Churches enjoy various tax

concessions, and where donations, bequests etc. are concerned they are entirely exempt from taxation.

It is therefore the height of impertinence - to put it mildly - that politicians, especially from abroad, presume to allege that the Third Reich is hostile to religion.

If the German churches should really regard this situation as intolerable, then the National Socialist state is ready and willing at any time to institute a clear division of Church and state, such as is the case in France, America and other countries.

I would like to ask: what sums from public revenues have the administrations of France, England or the United States put at the disposal of their churches during the same period of time?

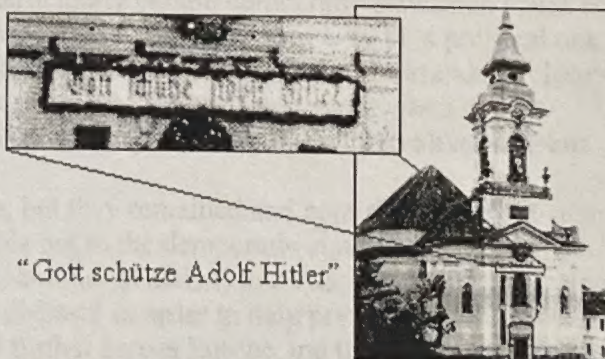
3. The National Socialist state has neither closed a church nor obstructed any religious service, nor influenced the form in which a religious service was held. It has not influenced the teachings, nor the creed, of any denomination whatsoever. In the National Socialist state everyone is free to find his salvation in whichever way he chooses.



*"Mutter Maria" ("Mother Mary"), oil painting  
Created in 1913 by... Adolf Hitler.*

*This is not exactly the kind of artwork one would expect from an "enemy of religion"!*

*From the book "Adolf Hitler als Maler und Zeichner. Ein Werkkatalog der Ölgemälde, Aquarelle, Zeichnungen und Architekturskizzen", pub. Billy F. Price, Amber-Verlag, 1983, p. 65.*



*"Gott schütze Adolf Hitler"*

*There were good reasons for this kind of display even by ethnic German churches outside the Reich proper.  
Banner on a church in the Sudetenland, 1938:*



However: clergy who believe that they see their mission not in being the servants of God

*"Gott schütze Adolf Hitler!"  
("God save Adolf Hitler!")*

*Photo credit: Federal Archives, Koblenz*

but rather in slandering our present state, its institutions or its leaders, will find themselves sternly reminded by the National Socialist state that a destruction of this state will be tolerated by no-one, and that if they step outside the bounds of the law, members of the clergy will be held just as accountable for their actions under the law as any other German citizen.

It is necessary here to stress that there are tens of thousands of clergymen of all Christian denominations who, without ever coming into conflict with the laws of the state, do equal or perhaps even better justice to their ecclesiastical duties than do those of their brethren who act as political agitators. The state regards it as its duty to extend its protection to the former; its duty is the eradication of enemies of the state.

4. The National Socialist state is neither prudish nor dishonest. But there are certain moral principles, adherence to which is in the interest of the biological health of a people and which we therefore will not permit to be undercut. Pederasty and crimes against children are punished as criminal offenses in this state, regardless who commits these crimes.

Five years ago, when some leading figures in the National Socialist Party committed these crimes, they were executed. When other public or private individuals, or clergymen, commit the same offenses, they are punished with jail or prison terms. We take no interest in clergymen's transgressions against their other vows of chastity etc., and our media has never published anything on this subject.

In other respects, this state has intervened in the internal order of the Churches only once, namely in 1933, when I myself attempted to unite the weak and divided Protestant *Land* churches in Germany into one large and powerful Protestant national Church. This attempt failed due to the resistance of individual *Land* bishops. And accordingly, the attempt was then abandoned; for after all it is not our task to forcibly defend the Protestant Church against its own representatives, or to strengthen it against its will.

Now, if foreign countries and particularly certain democratic statesmen speak up so strongly for individual German priests, the reason can only be a political one. For these same statesmen remained silent when hundreds of thousands of clergy were massacred or burned in Russia; and they remained silent when tens of thousands of priests and nuns were brutally butchered or burned alive in Spain.

They could not deny these facts, but they remained and continue to remain silent, while - and I cannot but point this out to the democratic statesmen - these massacres prompted numerous National Socialists and Fascists to put themselves voluntarily at General Franco's disposal in order to help prevent this Bolshevik blood frenzy from being spread further across Europe and thus from being visited upon the majority of civilized humankind. [...]



It was the concern for European culture and for true civilization that prompted Germany to side with nationalist Spain in its battle against its Bolshevik destroyers. It is a sad indicator of the mentality prevailing in various countries, that taking action for such unselfish motives seems to be inconceivable there. But National Socialist Germany participated in General Franco's revolt solely with the sincere wish that he might succeed in saving his country from a danger which Germany herself once almost succumbed to.

Therefore, sympathy or pity for persecuted servants of God cannot be what prompted the democratic citizens' interest in individual clergymen who have come into conflict with the law in Germany. Rather, it is the interest in the enemy of the German state.

In this regard, it is important to note: the German priest acting as servant of God enjoys our protection, but the priest acting as political enemy of the German Reich will be rooted out.

We believe that this is the best way to prevent a development which - as experience has shown in the case of Spain - may otherwise necessitate countermeasures of unforeseeable extent in the future.

In this context I wish to state as a matter of principle:

Certain circles abroad seem to believe that the especially vociferous declaration of sympathy for elements which have come into conflict with the law in Germany could effect a relief of their situation. There is perhaps the expectation that certain journalistic measures in this regard may serve to exert a terrorist influence on the German state leadership. This belief is founded on a capital error.

To us, the support which circles abroad lend to certain efforts directed against the German state is the final proof of their treasonous nature! For mere opposition to a regime has never yet drawn sympathy from these foreign democracies, and neither has the prosecution or punishment of a political offender. When has Germany ever had a stronger political opposition than the National Socialist one? Never has a political opposition been suppressed, persecuted and incited against with baser means than the National Socialist Party was. It is to our credit that we can say that we have never enjoyed the pity, much less the support, of such a foreign power for such a reason.

Therefore, this kind of support seems to be reserved for those whose aim it is to destroy the German Reich. And for this reason, each and every instance of it only serves as one more compelling reason for us to tighten our measures [...]."